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SIXTEEN PAGES

While the State exists for the advantage
of all, it should not be mistaken for an
elemosynary institution for the few.

The football contest yesterday in New
York between Yale and Princeton is
reported to have been a "gentlemanly
game." A squad of police supervised it.

Such full abstracts of the reports of
department and bureau officers have
been made that Mr. Cleveland will be
using state matter if he incorporates
any part of them into tomorrow's
message.

It is said that Senator Butler, of South
Carolina, will base his contest for a
seat in the Senate on the alleged unconstitu-
tionality of a registration law originally
framed to keep Democrats in power.
This is one of the retractions of politics.

Seely, the New York Shoe and Leather
Bank embezzler, is supposed to have
taken refuge in Canada, and his lawyer
knows where he is, but declines to tell.
How much better is a man who con-
tributes to the concealment of a scoundrel
than the scoundrel himself?

The Mayor of Detroit, who is fond of
creating sensations, recently chloro-
formed and killed his two handsome
carriage horses, on the ground that it
was cheaper than to keep them all winter.
Perhaps a council of horses might
vote to treat the Mayor the same way.

The aristocratic suburb of Walnut
Hills, Cincinnati, is the home of a
religious sect whose members call them-
selves "Perfectionists," and who for
twelve years have followed with slavish
fidelity the teachings of a woman, one
Mrs. Martin, whom they regard as the
only true Christ. And this is the nine-
teenth century and the United States!

If a correspondent of the Cincinnati
Enquirer is to be believed, the Natural
Gas Trust, the railroad corporations, the
coal-mining owners, the schoolbook trust,
the county officers' trust and several
more have pooled their issues to pur-
chase the "corn huskers" who consti-
tute, in the writer's judgment, the in-
coming Legislature—all of which goes to
show what a correspondent can do when
his imagination gets loose.

Indiana is one of the two States in the
North which have not provided homes
for their poverty-stricken veterans. The
home in Wisconsin is not only full, but
as many applicants have been refused
the past year as there are members.
The policy of the government the past
few years has been not to enlarge the
federal homes, but to encourage States
to take up the work by appropriating
\$100 a year for every veteran cared for
in a State home.

It gives one a vivid idea of the impos-
sible task that divides the masses from
the classes in England to learn that the
late Mr. John Walter, owner of the Lon-
don Times, and a man of the highest
character and immense wealth, died
without being able to satisfy a life-long
ambition to be received by the Queen.
He is reported as saying: "I have known
nearly all her ministers. I have a very
profound respect for her as a good
woman, and I should like before I die
to have five minutes' talk with her." He
did not belong to the privileged class.

Glen Miller, now at the head of a
financial institution in Utah, has an ar-
ticle in the Forum in which he shows
that the polygamists in Utah will not
control the new State because the in-
stitution has been falling for several
years of its own weight, and further be-
cause public opinion, even among the
Mormons, is against it. There is no
church party, and through the mingling
of Mormon and gentile and their inter-
marriage, the whole people are in com-
plete harmony with American thought
and institutions. In the late election,
appeals to Mormons as such had no in-
fluence.

The Chicago Woman's Club has sud-
denly discontinued discussing its affairs
and carrying on its wrangles in the
newspapers, and has resolved henceforth
to give out nothing for publication that
does not bear the official seal. The
members who presented the colored
woman's name for membership have been
persuaded to withdraw it for the
present, and a temporary peace has been
patched up, but knowing ones predict
that internal war over the matter will
break out again presently. "And when
war does break out, the outside public
will find it out, too," declare these
persons who believe that nothing worth
printing can be kept out of the papers
by any vow of silence.

The New York Tribune, while recog-
nizing the necessity for a complete re-
organizing of the police department of
that city, hopes that the work will not
fall into the hands of political schemers.
Nobody will question the Tribune's re-
quest that the police department be re-
organized by a man who is not a politi-
cian.

tion were put to the Republican voters
of the city to-day whether, if their
choice were given them, they would
have a police system absolutely under
Republican control or a system abso-
lutely divorced from politics, nine-tenths
of them would say: "We want neither a
Republican police nor a Tammany po-
lice, but a police free from the control
or the intermediation of either party."

There is a growing sentiment of this
kind in all American cities.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

So far as Great Britain is concerned,
the "Anglo-American reunion," which
Andrew Carnegie, Captain McMahon, of
our navy, Sir Charles Clarke and Lord
Charles Beresford have been advocating
in the North American Review and else-
where, a compact that one would stand
by the other in case of war would be of
the greatest advantage. Not only is her
commerce on every sea, but the British
government is the traditional mediator in
the affairs of all inferior governments
and peoples, and it has always been at
hand to interfere with other govern-
ments when such interference would
promote British interests. The result of
this policy is that Great Britain has not
a friend among the larger governments
of Europe, unless Italy is counted among
them. Great Britain has always antag-
onized the designs of Russia in extend-
ing its boundaries in the East, and
would find that powerful government an
adversary rather than an ally in the
event of war. By its policy toward
France in Madagascar and in its con-
tinued occupation of Egypt, the British
government has made a free foe of that
nation. In the event of war between the
two, it is said that Germany would not
lift a finger to aid Great Britain. More
recently, the silent hostility of the three
great powers—Russia, Germany and
France—was disclosed in their refusal to
listen to Great Britain's suggestion for
intervention between China and Japan.

In the adjustment of this dispute, so far
as the territory of Korea is concerned,
Russia will have its say rather than
Great Britain. A British publicist re-
cently declared that "the British em-
pire as it stands is safe so long as it has
supremacy at sea." But now it has pow-
erful rivals in Europe, whose joint in-
terests can only be promoted by inter-
fering with that supremacy which en-
ables it to hold the Mediterranean and,
consequently, the control in the East.

Under these conditions such an alliance
with the United States as would make
us an ally to preserve Britain's ocean
supremacy, either in war or in prevent-
ing war, would be an untold advantage
to what some people in the Republic are
wont to call "the other country."

On the other hand, of what advantage
would such an alliance be to this coun-
try? More than any other government,
Great Britain has interfered with us.
When we have needed friends, the power
which controls British foreign affairs
has always been against us. With that
commercial power the people of the
United States have nothing in common.
To the insistence of that power we owe
our depressed industrial condition. It is
of no advantage to us to assist in pre-
serving Britain's supremacy in the
world's carrying trade, which it ob-
tained during the war by sending out
its vessels under the confederate flag to
sweep our commerce from the ocean, but
it might be of great advantage to have
conditions which would make it pos-
sible to have American ships take
the place of British.

The sentiment of kinship which Mr.
Carnegie, who is a citizen of the one and
a subject of the other, labors to evoke,
falls to touch the American heart. We
remember too much history; besides, it
takes something more than a common
language to fuse nations with an ocean
between them. While we are an Eng-
lish-speaking people, we are no more
English than the French are French.
We are the blending of the best in Eu-
rope, and constitute a new nation, the
American. So far as general sympathy
can unite one nation with another, the
people of this country at large have
kindlier feeling toward Germany and
France than toward Great Britain. It is
because the people of the United States,
and the governments and people of Eu-
rope, dislike the traits of the power
which shapes the foreign policy of Great
Britain.

TOO ZEALOUS REFORMERS.

At the recent session of the national
W. C. T. U. convention that body re-
solved to engage in the work of reform-
ing pretty much every evil that was
ever heard of and some that are not,
evils in the popular estimation. Among
other foolish things recommended was
the establishing of a supervisor of public
amusements, who would have power to
prevent all that did not meet a certain
high standard of merit. One of the
highlights of this resolution is the crusade
begun in New York city against the
form of entertainment known as "living
pictures." One woman who has begun
the war declares that these pictures are
indecent in fact and immoral in tenden-
cy, and must "go." She ingeniously ad-
mits that she has never seen a living
picture, and has no desire to do so, but
she knows that such exhibitions are vile,
and she is going to put an end to them.
Another woman, Mrs. Grannis, a well-
known reformer and apparently a woman
of more practical sense, says she has
visited the theaters, has made a study
of the pictures, and finds them artistic
and beautiful, and by no means objec-
tionable, adding that only a vicious or
depraved mind could find fault with
them. Nevertheless, the fight against
what would, if let alone, be but a tran-
sient popular amusement, whether
good or bad, will go on fiercely, with
the result of advertising it and receiv-
ing the patronage of curious thousands
who would not otherwise have been
drawn there.

The incident is worth mentioning
merely as an example of the ill-judged
"reforms" in which women are disposed
to engage. It is the sort of thing that
causes the public to grow a little weary
of the modern woman and her assump-
tion that all the virtues of humanity
are in her keeping and that she alone
has a right to decide upon questions of
morality and conduct. She has been
assured so often that she is the moral
superior guide in the paths of right-
eousness that she accepts the assurance
for more than it is worth, and has be-
come a trifle self-conscious. She is good,
doubtless, but goodness is a negative
virtue when it has not been tested by
temptation and tempered by a sympathy
with and insight into human nature and
its frailties. When she becomes wise as
she grows old, she will know that those
who would put her in the place of God

things which do not please her, her
taste are not necessarily evil. She will
have learned that the human being can-
not be made moral by coercion, she will
have discovered that men, though they
may not have such heavenly aspirations
as she, are not wholly depraved in ten-
dency nor entirely dependent on her ef-
forts for their spiritual elevation. More
important than all, she will have learned
a becoming humility along with the un-
pleasant knowledge that she as an in-
dividual must devote considerable ef-
fort to holding her own in the paths of
the saints and to keeping the com-
mandments. The last discovery will
leave her less time for regulating the
conduct of her fellow-beings, but the
sum of the consequences will perhaps be
as beneficial to the race.

ESQ. OR MR.?

Probably most persons have at some
time or other asked themselves or heard
the question asked, "Should this letter
be addressed Mister or Esquire?" Now-
adays, however, only the abbreviations,
Mr. and Esq., are used, and probably
we would abbreviate the pronunciation
also if we could.

The title Esq. has not much signifi-
cance in this country, and as a sort of
class distinction or recognition of rank
the propriety of its use under any cir-
cumstances is questionable. Forty or
fifty years ago its use was much more
common than it is now, and it was often
a question of considerable delicacy
whether a person was entitled to it or
not. It was always given as of right to
lawyers and professional men who had
no other distinctive title, like Reverend,
Doctor or Professor. It was also gener-
ally given to prominent business men
and men of wealth or note in the com-
munity where they lived. Many a vil-
lage magnate or local plutocrat has
taken offense in former times because
he was addressed as plain Mr. instead
of Esq.

The title originated in England,
though it is of French or Norman ori-
gin. Further back it comes from the
Latin scutarius, a shield-bearer or ar-
mor-bearer. The old French was es-
quire, and this, transplanted into Eng-
lish, easily became esquire. In feudal
times the English esquire, being an at-
tendant on a knight, stood next in rank.
Later the title was given to the eldest
sons of knights and the eldest sons of
the younger sons of noblemen. Still
later it was applied to officers of the
King's courts and of the household, to
barristers, justices of the peace while in
commission, sheriffs and gentlemen who
had held commissions in the army and
navy. It always implied a certain social
distinction, and was never given to
tradesmen, "Esquires and gentlemen,"
says an English historian, "are con-
founded together by Sir Edward Coke,
who observes that every esquire is a
gentleman, and a gentleman is defined
to be one who bears coat armor, the
grant of which was thought to add gen-
tleness to a man's family. It is, indeed,
a matter somewhat unsettled what con-
stitutes the distinction, or who is a real
esquire, for no estate, however large,
per se confers this rank upon its owner."

In England the title still implies a sort
of class distinction, though used much
more indiscriminately than it formerly
was. The following is from an article
on "Boswell's Proof Sheets" of the Life
of Johnson:

On page 56 of the second volume Boswell
wrote that he wished that the form of what
page 52 was not thrown off till I have
an answer from Mr. Stone, the gentleman
mentioned in the note, to tell me his reli-
gious name, that I may call him Esq. Mr.
Stone, it seems, did not reply, for "Mr.
Stone" he remained in the margin in all
the subsequent editions. In Boswell's
note, however, he writes: "Mr. Stone, I
thought I could have no legal redress,
so I went civilly to Bell, and he promised
to mention handsomely that James Boswell
had written the note."

"This shows what great importance was
attached to the title a hundred years
ago, though Boswell was one of the
vainest men that ever lived. The ex-
tract shows that he was satisfied with a
statement by a publisher that 'James
Boswell, Esq.' did not write certain
lines, as if that differentiated him from
all the other James Boswells in the
world."

In this country the title has no particu-
lar significance, and if we were really
as democratic as we pretend to be it
would be entirely discarded. But in a
country where every other man is judge
or colonel, and where a person who has
run for Congress and been defeated be-
comes so rooted in the language is apt
to continue to use it.

Mr. is a simpler and better title, though
that also has lost its original meaning
of master and become a mere conven-
tional phrase. As now used it is merely
a title of respect, a polite mode of ad-
dress which may be applied indiscrimi-
nately to people of all classes and
grades. It has less of class distinction
than Esq., and in a republic is a good
enough title for anybody.

FAILURE OF THE INDIAN POLICY.

The report of the Dawes commission
regarding the situation in the Indian
Territory confirms, and in turn is con-
firmed, by all that has been reported.
The tribal laws and officers do not fur-
nish protection for life or property.
Crimes of all kinds are perpetrated with
such impunity that it has become the
asylum for the most notorious outlaws.
The lawless condition of the Territory is
indicated by the announcement of a
railroad company that it will no longer
attempt to run night trains. The pres-
ent conditions and the investigation of
the Dawes commission show that the
long-time policy of this government in
setting apart territory for the isolation
of the Indians where they may govern
themselves is a conspicuous and total
failure. There is every reason why it
could not be otherwise, since the Indians
have been put into the Territory to gov-
ern themselves for the reason that they
were not fit to be citizens in the States
from which they were removed. No iso-
lated people will keep up with the pro-
gress of the world; therefore, when the
Indians were put into the Territory to
govern themselves while looking to the
government for subsistence, failure was
inevitable. If they had been thrown
upon their own resources they might
have done better, but, being thought to
be mendicants, Indians, like other hu-
mans who will be indolent when they
can, could not be expected to become in-
dustrious and intelligent.

The present altogether evil conditions
in the Indian Territory should be
changed by the United States, not only
for the good of the Indians, but for the
country about the Territory. It seems
to be entirely within the power of the
government to do so. The lands which
the Indians occupy were conveyed to
them in trust for specific uses; the trust
having been perverted, the government
is warranted in declaring it at an end,
that a new policy, under the direct su-
pervision of the government, may be
adopted. To this end the sovereignty of
the tribes should be revoked and the
lands originally granted in common
should be divided in severalty, permit-
ting immigrants to purchase the por-
tions that are left when each Indian
shall have been allotted a farm. This
will bring the Indian into contact with
other people and afford him the oppor-
tunity to acquire the knowledge of self-
support which he could not and would
not acquire in his present isolation. It
is an annuity. The government was cer-
tain of establishing territorial rule the same as ex-
ists in New Mexico and Utah, and has
existed in all the territory now em-
braced by the new States. This is the
only method by which the shameful con-
ditions in the Indian Territory can be
put to an end and the condition of the
Indian be improved. True, this policy
would involve the breaking of treaties
made with these tribes, but treaties
which have not been kept by the Indians
should be ignored when the good of both
parties demands it.

In a recent issue of the Forum, a
clergyman visiting Fall River was given
space to present the operations of the
cotton mills in that city as being in a
deplorable condition. The tenements,
he said, were poor and crowded, and
there were no conveniences for the com-
fort and moral well-being of the occu-
pants. Several savings bank officers,
merchants, clergymen and ex-Mayors
have published a denial, in which, one
by one, the charges of the visitor are re-
futed. For instance, he said that a
whole block used a single well, when, as
a matter of fact, pure hydrant water is
carried into every tenement. To his
charge that no opportunities were af-
forded for intellectual and religious im-
provement, the names of a number of
active societies are given. All of which
goes to show that this particular re-
porter did not tell the truth. The
writer would not matter so much so far as he
is concerned if the article, published in a
much-read periodical, did not go to con-
firm the feeling on the part of many
that employers have no interest in the
employed—which is false and mis-
chievous.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Proved His Case.
"Well! You are the first man I ever heard
accuse Timmons of being full of energy."

"But he must be. He has been storing it
up for years."

Satisfied.

Wearly Watkins—Well, why didn't you
come back with the love of the
Hungry Higgins? They wasn't nothin' in
the henhouse but turkeys.

Scientific Discussion.

"At an elevation of seven miles above
the earth," said the professor, "a man
would be unable to get his breath."

"Pho! said Alkali-Bill. 'I've seen lots of
fellows that wasn't able to draw their
breath only seven foot above the earth.'"

She Had Her Doubts.

She held herself so still to catch what he
was muttering in his dreams that she
hardly breathed.

"Mary," she thought to herself, as
there was no occasion for her to think of
anyone else.

"Mary must have that new wrap, even
though I do have to take it out of the
bookkeeper's salary. It is too bad, too. He
is the only support of a widowed mother."

As she stood again. She lay there and
thought of the money she always im-
ported.

"He's just as mean as he can be," she
murmured. "I don't believe he was asleep
at all."

A year or so ago some good people were
alarmed by the announcement that a Mus-
saulman missionary was about to establish
an Islamic propaganda in this country,
with a view to converting it to Moham-
medanism. The missionary was Moham-
med Alexander Russell Webb, who, while
in the East, had been converted to Islam-
ism. He was represented as a very
zealous propagandist, and there was some
fear that he might entirely supplant the
Christian religion in this country with Mo-
hammedanism. The danger is probably
past. Mohammed Webb, who has entered
the lecture field, has been deporting him-
self as much as a way as to cripple, if not
destroy, his influence as a propagandist. At
Cincinnati he was unable to fill his engage-
ment, and had all the symptoms of a per-
son with "a jag on." When pressed for an
explanation of his condition he said: "I
cannot explain it to you Western people
exactly. If you were a Mohammedan you
might be able to understand it. There is a
dual relation between the soul and the
body. Just at present my soul is out of
harmony with my body, and I cannot
bring them into the proper relations." An
item in his hotel bill of "bar and cigars,
\$3," was thought to throw some light on
the disturbance in the relation of his soul
to his body. At Toledo the disturbance was
repeated, a more vigorous and more com-
plete effort was made to bring the soul
and the body into harmony, and the result
was that he was sent to a hospital for repairs. It
is probable that the movement for the con-
version of the Western world to Moham-
medanism has collapsed.

The new voting machine which is com-
ing into use in New York would seem to be
a sure preventive of ballot-box frauds of
all kinds. A knob represents a candidate;
the knobs are in columns like the names on
a ballot, and the different parties are re-
presented by different colors. When the
elector touches a knob, and registers his
choice, it records his vote and locks that
and all the knobs for the other candidates
for that office. He can touch all the knobs
in less than a minute, and making his ex-
it by a different door from which he entered,
unlocks by opening it all of the knobs. It
is estimated that 500 of the machines would
record the entire vote of New York city,
while, if now cast in 1,000 precincts. When
the hour for the closing of the polls ar-
rives, the vote is practically counted, and
counted correctly.

A New Jersey man of advanced years
gave diamonds and other valuable adorn-
ments to a pretty widow, with the expecta-
tion that she would marry him. She mar-
ried another man, but declined to return
the gifts, and the donor thereupon sued
for their recovery. The court decided that
as the gifts were voluntary and no contract
was proved, no case for the machine would
be made, and she can keep her diamonds.
The several morals to be drawn from this
interesting incident for the benefit of fool-
ish-enamored swains are so obvious that
it is not worth while to set them down.

The "Authors' Round Table," of New
York, is to have a display of rare stamps.
The connection between authors and this
sort of an exhibit is very close. Stamps
are apt to be rare with members of such
an association after they get done paying
return postage on their manuscripts.

A religious exchange, describing the ap-
pearance and manner of General Booth, of
the Salvation Army, says that "in prayer-
time he chins the pulpit in a way to sug-
gest the head of John the Baptist on a
platter."

charger." The use of the word "chin" here
must be regarded as a bit of polysyllabic
in coarse, worldly parlance "to chin" means
to talk much and rapidly, but in the quo-
tation given it plainly means a wagging
of the lower lip with the point.
On the whole it cannot be said that the
ecclesiastical phrase is an improvement
upon that of the street arab.

All the world will be touched at the
spectacle of a man, the man of blood and
iron, broken down with grief at the death
of the dead who for nearly half a cen-
tury had been his companion and adviser.
Such devotion is a withering comment upon
the cynicism which asks if marriage is a
failure.

The recent death of a New Jersey doctor
from swallowing the bristles of a tooth-
brush should be a warning to young men
who chew the ends of their mustaches.

LITERARY NOTES.

Halsall's famous painting showing the
fight between the Monitor and the Merri-
mac is admirably reproduced in Flaker's
History of the United States for School.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have begun legal
proceedings against Hurst & Co. to pre-
vent the latter from selling a so-called
new edition of "The Autocrat of the
Breakfast Table."

David Christie Murray says he thinks
nothing of writing a three-volume novel in
five weeks, and Mr. Henty, the author of
so many entertaining books for boys, pro-
duces his stories at the rate of 5,000 words
a day.

Miss Kate Greenaway, who has never yet
drawn for the magazines, is about to be-
come a regular contributor to the Ladies'
History of the United States for School.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will alternate with a new series
of Palmer Cox's "Brownies."

Miss Florence Marryat, the novelist, and
daughter of the famous Captain Marryat,
is to deliver a series of lectures in this
country on the following topics: "The Mis-
takes of Marriage," "The New Woman,"
and "The Social Returns."

Emile Zola, according to his biographer,
writes four printed pages in the Charpen-
tier edition of his novels every day. This
is his task; he never writes less and he never
writes more, stopping at the end of the
fourth page, even if he is in the midst of
a sentence.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author, is a
Boston resident, but she summers in Ken-
nebunkport, where she does her literary
work in a writing room which she has fitted
up in the little house of the harbor, where
she can get on with her work without
interruption.

Young Richard Owen, who is about to
bring out a biography of his famous grand-
father, is a curate whose years number
only twenty-six. He has inherited an ap-
titude for geological study, is an eloquent
preacher, and a busy composer, his few
intervals of leisure being given to music.
He is one of Faderwick's English friends.

Palmer Cox produced the first of his
"Brownies" about fifteen years ago, when
Arthur Gilman, dean of the Harvard an-
nex, now Radcliffe College, asked him for
drawings to illustrate a humorous man-
uscript about the alphabet. These original
drawings appeared in a Boston paper, and
the subsequent series of stories illustrating their
characters.

There is no good thing, says the Outlook,
which is dangerous and the love of
access to the general law. It is not to
be indulged in to downright gluttony,
and to occupy time which should be given
to other duties. "How dare I read Wash-
ington's letters," wrote Emerson, "when I
have not answered my letters?" Much of
our work of day goes after our neighbors.

Dr. Holmes had a horror of the typo-
graphical blunders which sometimes ap-
pear in his printed work, and he was
once sadly justified in his horror. His
name appeared at the medical banquet in New
York in 1887, and he was asked to read an
article on the "Medical Progress of the
Year." Professor Drummond characterized
it as follows: "Probably America possesses at
this moment no more extraordinary person
and no more extraordinary personage than
Dr. Holmes, who has rendered more stupe-
fying service to his country in his country
or his time."

Francis Lieber's advice to his son was
that "whenever you get a new book you
must decide whether you will read or study
it through at once, or put it away as a
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